

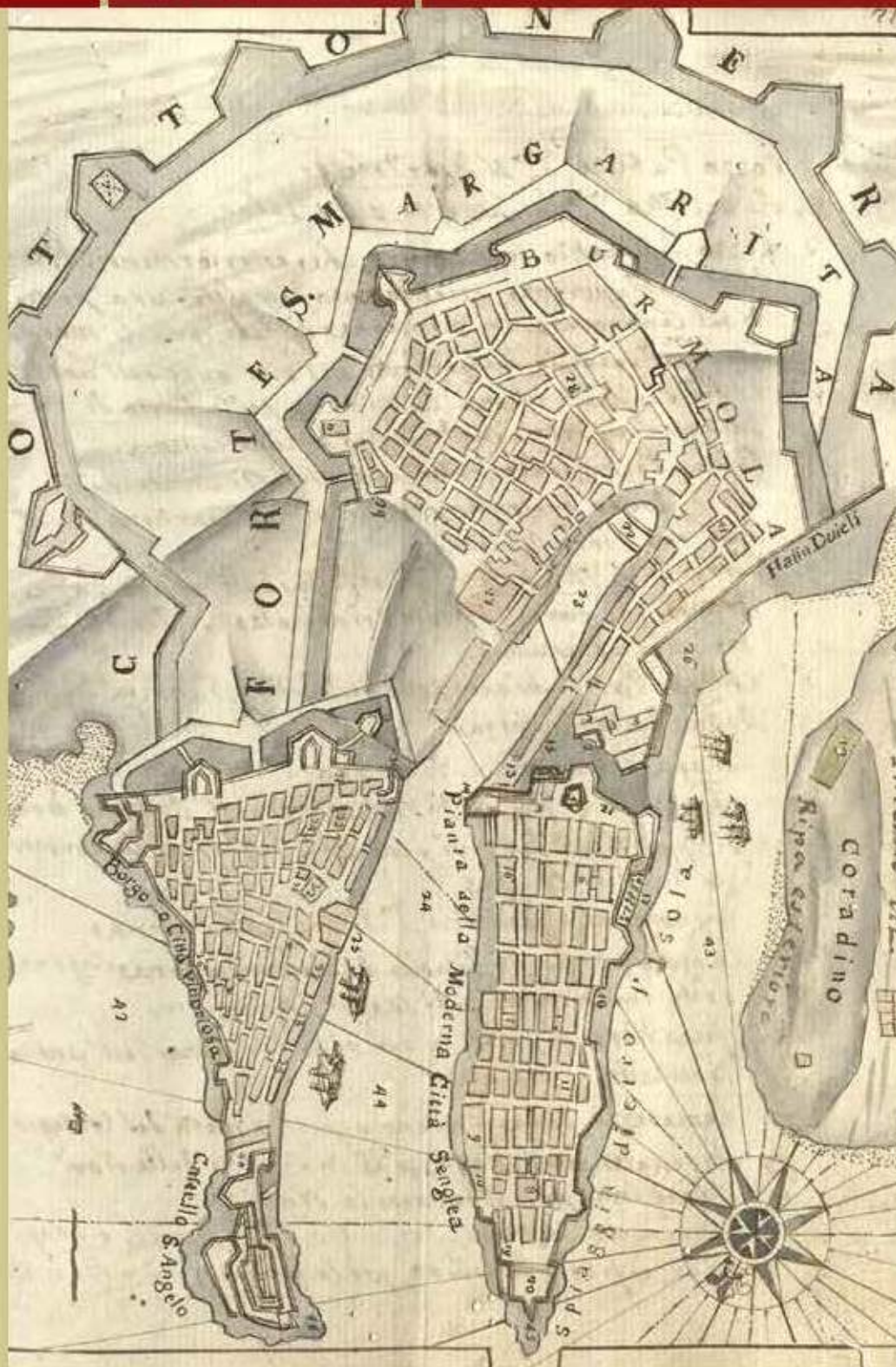


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Third map by Antonio Borg showing Senglea in 1786
with title found in the script. 274 x 204mm

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Three newly-discovered maps by Antonio Borg at the Senglea Parish Archive

Jonathan Farrugia and Joseph Schirò

Part 1: The Manuscript and its contents

The discovery

At the beginning of this current year I was approached by one of my colleagues from the Faculty of Theology to check a reference from a manuscript at the Senglea Parish Archive. The details pointed to a manuscript titled *Memorie Diverse*, of which I was vaguely aware due to other research I had carried out lately relating to events that took place in Senglea a century ago. Upon going through the index of the Archive, the closest title I found was *Memorie Ecclesiastiche della Città Senglea*, which consists of a manuscript dated 1786. The page in the reference I was given was incorrect, but while going through the manuscript's contents, my attention was attracted by a number of hand-drawn illustrations, three of which were maps depicting Senglea and surrounding areas in three different periods: before the foundation of the city, at a time when most of the city was built and, presumably, around the time when the manuscript was compiled. All three had a particular mark which did not mean anything to me, even though I was aware I had seen it somewhere: a compass rose with an eight-pointed cross in it.

I took pictures of these pages with my mobile phone, and uploaded the map showing the earliest stage on a public social media page that promotes Maltese history. It triggered a lot of interest, and within 24 hours I was approached by members of the Malta Map Society and others who have contributed in this journal, informing me that there was much more to those maps than I might think. They turned out to be previously-unknown authentic ink sketches penned by none other than Antonio Borg, easily recognizable to the trained eye of a connoisseur (definitely not mine, alas!) by the compass rose around the eight-pointed cross. Rummaging through my books I found a picture of a map that is very similar to a section of the third one, published in the 2nd volume of Fr Alexander Bonnici's *L-Isla fi Ġrajjet il-Bażilika-Santwarju ta' Marija Bambina*.¹ The photo credit information states that this map was from the private collection of Mr Angelo Dougall who lived in Birżebbuġa. This reproduction contains Borg's unmistakable compass rose with the eight-pointed cross, so this must have been the other "place" where I had seen the signature.

1 Alexander Bonnici, *L-Isla fi Ġrajjet il-Bażilika-Santwarju ta' Marija Bambina*, vol. 2, "Seklu u Nofs ta' Storja li wasslu għall-Ġieħ ta' Kollegġjata Insinji (1635-1786)" (Malta: Parrocċa tal-Isla, 1986), 16.

The Manuscript and its context

Sadly, practically no information whatsoever is available on the manuscript and its provenance. However, we can draw up some conclusions from the written information found on its cover and its title page.

Let us start with the latter. The title page states the following: *Memorie Ecclesiastiche dell'Invitta Città Senglea scritte in diversi Tempi, e Circostanze da Persone Informate dal tempo di Sua Fondazione sin al presente Raccolte in questi Volumi² per cura di N.N.³ nell'Anno 1786. Volume Primo che contiene Memorie XXIII. Ed un'Aggiunta.⁴* At the very bottom there is written, in completely different calligraphy, “*Ex Libris D. Remigii Bonnici Canonici S. Insignis Colleg. tae Ecclesiae Par. lis Civ. tis Sengleae.*”

As the title suggests, the manuscript is a collection of reminiscences related to the parish of Senglea, the Unconquered City;⁵ these memoirs were allegedly written by different people in different times and circumstances, from the time of the foundation of the city till the time when the manuscript was compiled. Eventually, in 1786, an anonymous compiler collected these records and compiled them in one (or more) volumes.

The year 1786 might be more revealing than meets the eye. That year, by authority of the Papal Bull *Exigit Apostolici Officii* issued on 31 May by Pope Pius VI, the parish church of Santa Maria della Vittoria of Senglea was elevated to the dignity of Collegiate; the first canons of the Chapter were installed on 7 September of that same year.⁶ The journey had been a tumultuous one but, after three years of difficulties,⁷ all problems were sorted and the final recommendations were given by Bishop Labini during a pastoral visitation that took place in the parish between 18 and 20 January 1786.⁸

The manuscript in question, being a collection of ecclesiastical memoirs from the foundation of the city⁹ might well be the documentation that was presented to the bishop in order to push forward the clergymen's request to upgrade the parish to collegiate. It might have been the “concrete proof” that it was appropriate to endow the church with the desired title. My supposition is that it was concluded in the first days of 1786 and then was ceremoniously presented to the bishop at the end of the visitation in order for him to send it to Rome. There might have been more than one copy, hence the presence of this

2 Originally “*questi Volumi*” read “*questo Volume*” but the words were put in the plural, writing “i”s over the “o” and the “e” at a later stage.

3 I doubt these are the initials of the compiler; they must stand for “*nomen nescio*” (“I do not know the name”) or “*non nomen*” (“no name”). In any case, the “N.N.” shows that it was not the intention of the compiler or copier to show the name of who is behind this project.

4 The final two sentences “*Volume Primo che contiene Memorie XXIII. Ed un'Aggiunta*” might have been written by the same hand, but definitely with different, thinner, ink. This, together with the details given in the first footnote, implies that the compiler first had in mind to write one volume, then, presumably, more were added. Unfortunately the whereabouts of the other volumes, if any, are unknown.

5 Senglea was the name given to the city by Grand Master La Senglé in 1554; it was later given the title of *Invicta* because it remained unconquered during the siege of 1565.

6 Bonnici, 1986, 341, 351-352.

7 Bonnici gives a detailed analysis of the kind of obstacles that had to be overcome: *Ibid.*, 330-339.

8 *Ibid.*, 339-341.

9 The city was founded in 1554 by Grand Master La Senglé; however Grand Master D'Homedes had started construction two years prior to that, in 1552, with the building of Fort St Michael. The parish was founded later on, in 1581 after the church of Our Lady of Victories was constructed in thanksgiving for the victory of the Great Siege. Before this church, there was an ancient chapel dedicated to St Julian which saw to the spiritual needs of the hunters that frequented the area when the peninsula was still a grove.

manuscript in the parish archive; alternatively, the manuscript could have been returned to Malta when the title was granted, and then found its way to the archive after many years, but more on this later.

As we said, the author or compiler is unknown. He must have certainly been a person close to the ecclesial circles, probably a cleric or else someone from the upper strata of Senglean society, maybe related to a priest serving at Senglea, who knew well how to write Italian and who had a somewhat refined calligraphy. This manuscript was used by Bonnici in his 3-volume history of Senglea, and is included in the bibliography of the first two volumes. Whereas in the first volume the details simply state *Memorie Ecclesiastiche dell'Inivtta Città Senglea, scritte in diversi tempi e circostanze da pesone informate, dal tempo di sua fondazione sino al presente, raccolte in questo volume¹⁰ per cura di N.N. nell'anno 1786¹¹* in the second volume there is a note included after N.N.: “(che è Don Salvatore Bonnici).”¹² The historian does not give any indication whence he got this information.

Salvatore Bonnici was the parish priest of Senglea at the time when the manuscript was compiled, and who had worked incessantly from the beginning of his chaplaincy in 1778 to bring about necessary reforms, founding new charitable and catechetical institutions, and it was thanks to his efforts that the parish church got the relished collegial title. Even though this fits nicely with my hypothesis that the manuscript is somehow related to this event, the attribution is problematic because the handwriting found in its pages does not correspond to the handwriting found in the Baptismal Records written by Salvatore Bonnici himself¹³ in the same years.

The manuscript's title page contains, as we said earlier, a note at the very bottom, written in a different handwriting, stating that the manuscript comes from the books of Canon Remigio Bonnici, a member of the same chapter. This Bonnici was the nephew of Salvatore, born to his brother Giuseppe, a notary, and his wife Angelica; the couple had moved in with Fr Salvatore from Valletta when he was sent to serve in Senglea. Remigio, who was their third son, was born in Senglea on 30 September 1774¹⁴ and became a canon in the first instalment on 7 September 1786, being a cleric (not yet a priest) barely 14 years old; between 1805 and 1822 he was parish priest in Qrendi¹⁵ and passed away on 14 May 1832. Remigio could have hardly written the manuscript at such a young age, even though it is not altogether impossible, especially if he was guided by his uncle. A problem arises if the note at the bottom of the title page was written by Remigio, since the handwriting is different from that of the rest of the manuscript. Granted, the difference could have been caused by the ailing health of the man, especially if he wrote the note in the latter years of his life. However, I am more inclined to suggest that this manuscript was in Remigio's private collection and thus he left a note on it, as many still do nowadays, without having been its author himself. Keeping in mind the relation with the parish priest, one is not surprised that this manuscript was in the Bonnici family's possession. Since Salvatore and Remigio are to be eliminated from being the possible authors, then another potential author might be Salvatore's brother and Remigio's father: the notary Giuseppe Bonnici. As a notary he would have known how to gather information and sort it accordingly; his profession also fits the

10 For some reason Bonnici uses the singular form.

11 Alexander Bonnici, *L-Isla fi Ġrajjet il-Bażilika-Santwarju ta' Marija Bambina*, vol.1 “Twelid ta' Belt u ta' Parroċca” (Malta: Parroċca tal-Isla, 1981), 169.

12 Bonnici, 1986, 380.

13 Baptismal, Marriage and Burial records were handwritten by the parish priests and narrated in the first person.

14 Senglea Parish Archive, *Liber Baptizarum*, vol. 4, f.742.

15 George Cassar, *Qrendi: its People and their Heritage* (Malta: Qrendi Local Council, 2014), 135.

suggestion that whoever wrote the manuscript was a highly educated person, while his relation to the parish priest satisfies the criterion that the author must have been close to clerical *milieux*.

There are no records as to when this document was donated to the parish; however a small detail on the cover might give an indication. The said cover is made of hard carton with considerable worm damage and deterioration. On it there is a label, most probably dating from the 18th century, with a shortened version of the title written on it in large capitalized lettering: *MEMORIE ECCL. ICHE DELLA CITTÀ SENGLEA*; right below, in a different calligraphy and lighter ink, there is written “M.E.”, slightly smudged at the bottom. The meaning of these two letters has not been found. Underneath there is something else written in small letters, but which is illegible due to the damage on the cover and due to the very

light constitution of the ink. Above the main title, there are two notes, one on each side: on the left there is something illegible written in pencil and the number “142”, while on the right there is written in ink, and crossed out, the name “Mons. Marengo”. Francesco Marengo (1851–1930) held various roles in the Senglean chapter after he became a member on 6 May 1876. He was responsible for preparing the dossier to be sent to Pope Benedict XV in November 1919 with a request to have the statue of the *Bambina* solemnly crowned, and he was also one of the staunchest defenders of the rights of the Collegiate after it was elevated to Minor Basilica in 1921.¹⁶ This manuscript might have passed on to him, in some untraceable way,¹⁷ and then, during his lifetime or at his bequest, it was given to the parish.

The contents

As the title implies, the manuscript presents 23 memories, the first of which relates to the foundation of the city, and the remaining 22 narrate the foundation of several ecclesiastical devotions and confraternities found therein. The maps in question are found in the first memory. At the end of the original collection there are

some addenda, made after 1786, with updates concerning the various groups and devotions. About 10 of these additional sheets are missing, and were clearly neatly cut with a blade.

These are the titles of each *memoria* as found in the manuscript:

Origine della Città Senglea	The foundation of the City of Senglea
Origine e Stato della Parrocchia della sud.ta Città Senglea	Foundation and present state of the Parish of the above-mentioned City of Senglea
Serie e Cronologia de' Parrochi della Città Senglea	Chronological list of Parish Priests of the City of Senglea

¹⁶ A caricature cartoon dated 11 March 1926 that most probably originated in Bormla, found in the parish archive, depicts a number of Canons beside the Basilica, seeing the basilican *conopaeum* flying away; it was a pun referring to the fact that no one in Malta gave any importance to the title apart from the Sengleans. Some of the canons are named, and Marengo is represented all one slightly removed from the rest, in a pensive posture.

¹⁷ The smudge might mean that “M.E” is in reality “M.F.”. In this case the initials might stand for “Marengo Francesco”.

Origine e Stato del Conservatorio della Fondazione Sagnani eretto nella Città Senglea	Foundation and present state of the Conservatory of the Sagnani Foundation established in the City of Senglea
Origine e Stato della Confraternità della Purificazione eretta nella Città Senglea	Foundation and present state of the Confraternity of the Purification (of Christ) established in the City of Senglea
Origine e Stato del Cemeterio degli Infetti sito nella Ripa esteriore di Corradino	Foundation and present state of the Cemetery for infectious diseases found on the external hill of Corradino
Origine e Stato della Chiesa Filiale di S. Giuliano	Foundation and present state of the filial church of St Julian
Origine e Stato della Confraternità del SS. Sacramento	Foundation and Present state of the Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament
Origine e Stato della Confraternità della Concezione di M. V.	Foundation and present state of the Confraternity of the Conception of the Virgin Mary
Origine e Stato della Confraternità della SS. Trinità e Riscatto de' Schiavi	Foundation and present state of the Confraternity of the Holy Trinity and the Ransom of Slaves
Origine e Stato della Confraternità del SS. Crocifisso e Carità	Foundation and present state of the Confraternity of the Holy Crucifix and Charity
Origine e Stato della Cassa della Gloriosa S. Anna	Foundation and present state of the collection box of the Glorious St Anne
Origine e Stato della Cassa di San Francesco di Paula	Foundation and present state of the collection box of St Francis de Paola
Origine e Stato della Cassa di San Giovanni Evangelista	Foundation and present state of the collection box of St John the Evangelist
Origine e Stato della Cassa e Sodalità del SS. Viatico	Foundation and present state of the collection box and the Sodality of the Holy Viaticum
Orig.e e Stato della Confraternità di S. Vincenzo de' Paoli e Dottrina Cristiana	Foundation and present state of the Confraternity of St Vincent de Paule and Christian Doctrine
Orig.e e Stato della Devozione di M. SS. del Buon Consiglio	Foundation and present state of the devotion towards the Blessed Virgin of Good Counsel
Origine e Stato della Devozione di Gesù Ecce Homo	Foundation and present state of the devotion towards Christ crowned with thorns
Origine e Stato della Cassa dell'Agonia	Foundation and present state of the collection box to succour the dying

Origine e Stato della Cassa del SS. Bambino, e Confraternità di S. Giuseppe	Foundation and present state of the collection box of the Blessed Baby Jesus and the Confraternity of St Joseph
Origine e Stato della Confraternità ed Altare del Rosario	Foundation and present state of the Confraternity and the Altar of the Rosary
Origine e Stato della Devozione di S. Giovanni di Dio e Devozione ed Esercizio della Via Crucis	Foundation and present state of the devotion towards St John of God and the devotion and practice of the Via Crucis
Origine e Stato della Sodalità de Sacerdoti	Foundation and present state of the Sodality of Priests
Aggiunta a dd Memorie	Appendix to the mentioned Memories

Hopefully the contents of this manuscript will be analysed and possibly published in a series of articles elsewhere in the future.

Part 2: The Three Maps by Antonio Borg

A series of three chronologically-sequential maps of Senglea, attributed to Antonio Borg, are found in the manuscript. The maps show the peninsulas of Vittoriosa and Senglea nestled between Kalkara Creek on the left, Dockyard Creek (*Porto delle Galere*) at the centre and French Creek on the right. The position of the creeks in relation to the Grand Harbour is clearly demonstrated in the map titled *Piano del Famoso Porto di Malta* (Fig. 1) executed by Antonio Borg bearing his

unmistakable signature mark of a compass rose or wind rose with a white eight-pointed cross at the centre on a black circular background. The compass rose has eight cardinal and intercardinal points and from it emanate a 32-rhumblines or wind-rose network background. A fleur-de-lis indicates the North.

It is evidently clear that maps which are found in the manuscript have exactly the same characteristics of maps drawn by Antonio Borg. As usually found in Antonio Borg's maps, the first map of Senglea in the manuscript starts with the word *PIANO* in the title, though sometimes Borg did use the word *PIANTA* as an alternative.¹⁸

Antonio Borg

Albert Ganado was the first scholar who conducted a study of Antonio Borg whom he designated as a prolific and exceptional Maltese cartographer. Albert Ganado came across four volumes of maps compiled by Antonio Borg at the British Library about 60 years ago.¹⁹ Volume one contains 89 maps, while the other volumes contain 80, 77, and 105 maps respectively bringing

the total to 350 maps. In his researches, Ganado postulated that Antonio Borg was probably born in 1720 in Valletta or in one of the Three Cities of Vittoriosa, Senglea and Cospicua. Borg was first engaged as a mate pilot on the galleys of the Order of St John in 1738 and later appointed Chief Pilot of the galley squadron, serving on the ships of the Order for 53 years.²⁰

18 Ganado, 'Antonio Borg, the leading Maltese cartographer', *Malta Map Society Newsletter* Vol. 1, Issue 3, 2011, 2-6.

19 British Library, Addit. Mss. 13957-13960. The full title of these volumes is found in William Soler and Albert Ganado, *The Charting of the Maltese Waters*, Malta, 2013, 76, f.19.

20 Albert Ganado, 'Antonio Borg. The leading Maltese cartographer', in *Malta Map Society Newsletter* Vol. 1, Issue 3, 2011, 2-6.

In 2014, William Zammit discovered another volume of maps executed by Antonio Borg with the title *'Piani diversi di tutte le isole adiacenti alla Grecia....'* from the Eran Laor (1900–90) collection

housed at the National Library of Israel (system reference number 870 242 001). The volume contains 137 maps of the Mediterranean referring mainly to Ottoman-controlled places.²¹

The Senglea Maps

First map showing Senglea in c.1550

The first map of Senglea is titled *Piano della Penisola / in cui poi si fondò la Città Senglea*. It is a manuscript map drawn in ink and grey wash on laid paper and is 274 x 204mm. Red is used to delineate buildings and green for trees. The paper on all three maps has wire-marks 28mm wide, but no watermark. The map depicts the peninsula of Senglea in c.1550, known then as *Petra Longa*, before the city of Senglea was built preceding the Great Siege of Malta of 1565. It has no longitude and latitude bars and no scale, but has the compass rose showing orientation. The reason for this lack of cartographic detail was perhaps that the maps were meant to elaborate on the historical development of the city rather than showing cartographic technicalities.

When the Knights of the Order of St John arrived in Malta in 1530, they took up residence at Vittoriosa with the *Castrum Maris* or *Castello a Mare* (Fort St Angelo) becoming the Order's headquarters. Facing the Vittoriosa peninsula there was the *Petra Longa* peninsula which was then still mostly uninhabited. During the reign of Grand Master Fra Juan d'Homedes (1536–53), the peninsula was used for hunting and sport. Several trees were planted and a large cistern, hunting lodges and windmills were built in the area which came to be known as *il giardino*. This suggests that the map portrays the terrain existing around 1550. The map has reference numbers which correspond to a legend found in the text, numbered from 1-15, titled *Spiegazione de Luoghi nel Piano della Penisola*.



Fig. 2 Detail from the map by Bartolomeo Genga, *Isola di Malta*, 1558, 84 x 190cm.
Albert Ganado Melitensia Collection

21 William Zammit, 'Discovery of a fifth volume of maps by Antonio Borg: a preliminary survey', in *Malta Map Society Newsletter* Vol. 2, Issue 4, 2014, 8-9.

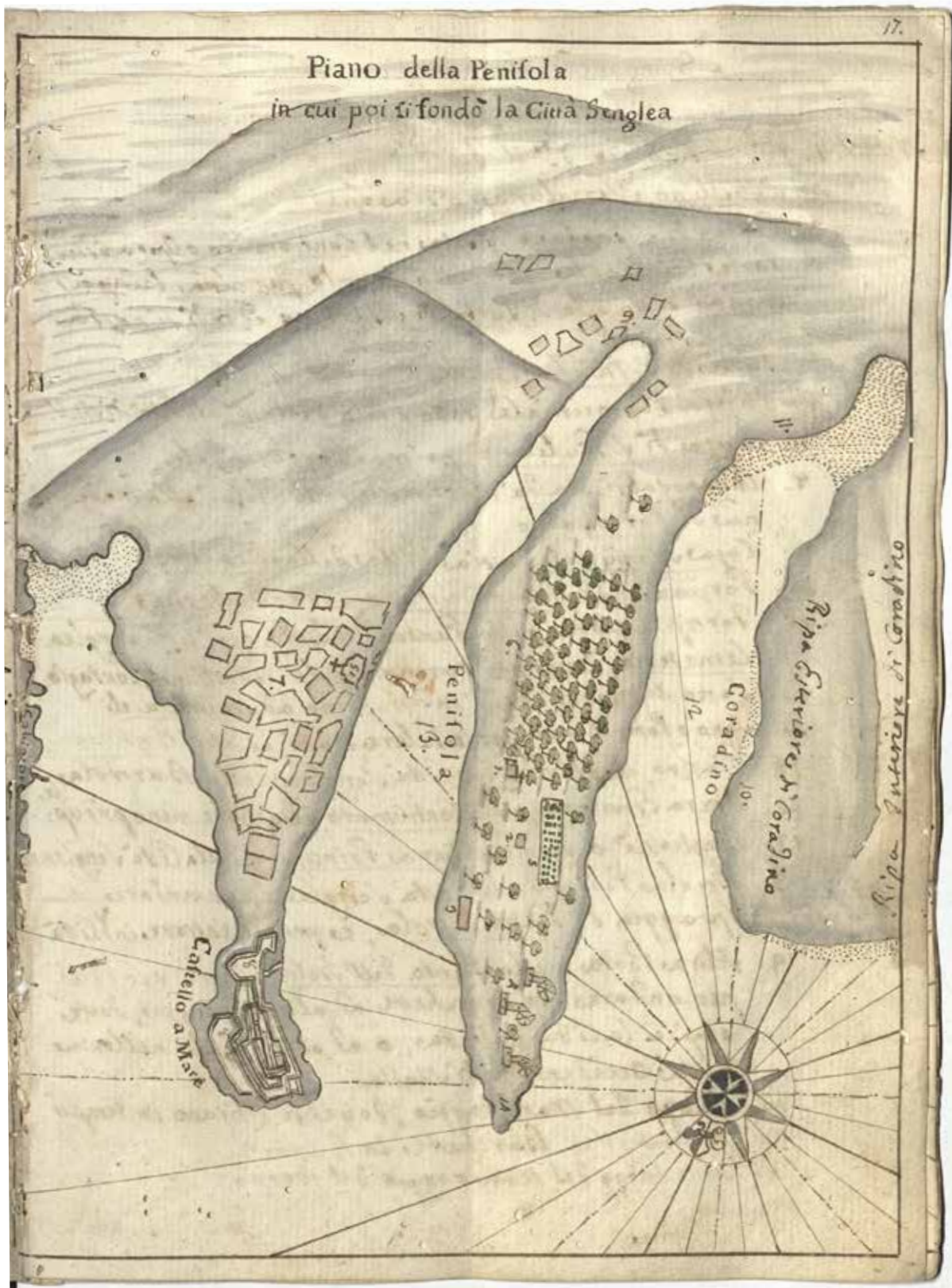


Fig. 3 First map by Antonio Borg showing Senglea in c.1550 titled *Piano della Penisola in cui poi si fondò la Città Senglea*. 274 x 204mm

1. <i>Chiesuola di S. Giuliano con casa contigua</i>	Small Church of St Julian with the adjacent house.
2. <i>Casa, o sia appartamento Magistrale vicino al Barchetto House</i>	Grand Masters House near the <i>Barchetto</i> house.
3. <i>Villa Magistrale della Sirena.</i>	Grand Master's villa called <i>La Sirena</i> .
4. <i>Contrada delli Molini a vento in servizio delli Furni</i>	Windmills District to serve the Bakeries.
5. <i>Boschetto con sua Fontana e Gabione</i>	Small wood with its fountain and cistern.
6. <i>Bosco d'Alberi d'ulivo, o sia oliveto</i>	Olive tree grove.
7. <i>Borgo del Castello S. Angelo</i>	Town near Fort St Angelo.
8. <i>Castello a Mare oggi detto S. Angelo</i>	<i>Castello a Mare</i> , Fort St Angelo.
9. <i>Abitazioni de' Pescatori, oggi in Burmola</i>	Houses for fishermen, now called Burmola (Cospicua).
10. <i>Coradino, o sia Ripa esteriore del Coradino</i>	Corradino, or the exterior hill of Corradino.
11. <i>Haijn Duieli</i>	Għajn Dwieli.
12. <i>Seno di Mare, che si inoltra ad Hain Duieli</i>	Creek which reaches up to Għajn Dwieli.
13. <i>Seno di Mare, che serve di Porto per Navi, Galere, ed altri Bastimenti</i>	Creek which serves as a shelter for ships, galleys and other vessels.
14. <i>Punta, o Estremità della Penisola</i>	Senglea Point.
15. <i>Chiesa di S. Lorenzo M.[artire]</i>	Church of St Lawrence, martyr.

The legend explains the features found on the map. Fort St Angelo is, however, depicted as Borg knew it in the 18th century. In the 16th century, the fort would have looked rather different²² as can be seen from the detail (Fig. 2) of the Bartolomeo Genga (1518–58) manuscript map of 1558 from the Ganado Melitensia Collection.²³ Another anomaly in the map is the depiction of three and

not two windmills on the Senglea peninsula as shown in most maps of the period.²⁴

The map by Borg was copied by Giuseppe Brocktorff found in the third edition, 1888, of P. P. Castagna's book *Lis Storia ta' Malta bil Gzejer tahha*.²⁵ Similar to the Borg map, it has a legend numbered 1-15 found on the map.

22 Stephen C. Spiteri, *Fortress of the Knights, Malta*, 2001, 222-228.

23 For a full description of the map, see Albert Ganado and Joseph Schirò, *The Pre-Siege Maps of Malta second century AD-1564*, Malta, 2016, 127-134.

24 See Albert Ganado and Maurice Agius-Vadalà, *A study in depth of 143 Maps representing the Great Siege of Malta of 1565*, Malta, 1994. On several siege maps, only two windmills are depicted on the Senglea peninsula.

25 For a description of this map, see Albert Ganado, Joseph Schirò, Claude Micallef Attard, *The Brocktorff Mapmakers*, Malta, 2012, 230-231.



Fig. 4 Giuseppe Brocktorff. Map found in PP. Castagna, *Lis Storia ta' Malta bil Gzejer tahha*, 1888. Lithograph 198 x 150mm

Second map showing Senglea in pre-1638

The second manuscript map of Senglea portrays the terrain in pre-1638 and is titled *Pianta dell'Antica Città di Senglea*. The map shows the extensive urban development of the area which commenced when Claude de la Sengle (1553–57) was elected Grand Master after the demise of Grand Master d'Homedes. De La Sengle recognised the strategic importance of the Senglea peninsula and decided not only to build the city of Senglea but also to fortify it from the land front side and from the Corradino side which was referred to as *Dietro l'Isola*, although it was Grand Master Homedes who had actually initiated the works on the tower of St Michael.²⁶ The Santa Margherita lines or the Firenzuola lines²⁷ which were started under the grandmastership of Jean-Paul de Lascaris-Castellar (1636–57) in 1638 were not yet built. The map shows the urban development spilling outside the walls of Vittoriosa and Senglea into *Burmola*, *Cospicua*.

The second map also has a legend numbered from 1-21 found in the text. The places of interest referred to are similar to those found in the third plan that are explained in the description of the third map.

26 Simon Mercieca, 'An Historically unaccounted for Maritime Heritage? Towards another interpretation of the Maltese Place-name l-Isola' in *De Triremibus: a festschrift in honour of Mr Joseph Muscat*, Malta, 2005, 726.

27 Vincenzo Maculano da Firenzuola (1578–1667) was an Italian Cardinal, Inquisitor and military architect.



Fig. 5 Second map by Antonio Borg showing Senglea in pre-1638 titled *Pianta dell'Antica Città di Senglea*. 274 x 204mm

Third map showing Senglea in 1786

The third map is being dated 1786, the date when the manuscript was compiled. It is the Senglea that Antonio Borg knew. In 1638, the construction of the Santa Margherita Lines had begun around the land fronts of Vittoriosa and Senglea. But in 1669, fears of an Ottoman attack precipitated after the fall of Candia to the Turks in 1670, prompting the proposition of a new line of fortifications encircle both the Vittoriosa and Senglea land fronts and the completion of the Santa Margherita lines. The formidable and ambitious Cottonera Lines named after the reigning Grand Master, Nicolas Cottoner

(1663–80) were designed by the Italian engineer Antonio Maurizio Valperga (1605–88).²⁸

The map bears no title, the title being given in the script, *Pianta della Moderna Città Senglea con quelle della Confinante Città Vittoriosa e di Burmola, Poste per maggiore intelligenza di quanto sopra s'è detto, e si dirà altrove in decorso di queste Memorie*.²⁹ The map has reference numbers which correspond to a detailed legend found in the text, numbered from 1-46, titled *Spiegazione de Luoghi / dell'Antica Città Senglea, che si vede al fol: 21*.

16. Pozzo Publico, d. ^{to} il Fiordelese	Public water-well called <i>Il fiordelese</i> .
17. Rivellino d. ^{to} lo sperone, o Mezzaluna	Ravelin known as the spur or lunette.
18. Pezzo dell'antico Contromuro, che esteriormente difende sud. ^o sperone, essendosene demolita una parte di tal contromuro in occasione di fabricarsi li Magazeni per servire delle Navi nel sito ove nell'antica Città Senglea vi era la Mina, e poi Porta di S. Gaetano aperta in d. ^a Parte di Contromuro	Part of the ancient counter wall, which externally defends the mentioned spur. That part of the counter wall was demolished for the building of magazines to serve the ships on the site where there was a tunnel in the ancient city of Senglea, and where St Gaetan Gate was opened on that part of the counter wall.
19. Porta Principale posta nella seconda strada della Città, dove presentemente vi è il quartiere de Soldati con i loro ufficiali.	Main Gate located in the second street of the city, where the soldiers' quarters with their officers are currently located.
20. Torre di S. Michele così ridotta dall'Antico Forte, di cui per fare la Porta Principale, si demoli parte colla [sic] chiesuola.	St Michael's tower thus reduced from the ancient fort and the Main Gate which was created after demolishing part of the church.
21. Chiesa Parrocchiale sotto titolo della Natività di M. V. detta della Vittoria	Parish church of the Nativity, called Our Lady of Victories.
22. Chiesa Filiale di S. Giuliano	Filial church of St Julian.
23. Chiesa di S. Maria di Portosalvo coll'Oratorio per servizio della d. ^a Chiesa	Church of the Madonna of Safe Haven with the Oratory for the service of the Church.

²⁸ Stephen C. Spiteri, *ibid*, 2001, 295-300.

²⁹ English translation: Plan of the Modern City of Senglea together with the neighbouring cities of Vittoriosa and Cospicua placed for a better understanding of what has been said above and what will be said elsewhere in these memoirs.



Fig. 6 Third map by Antonio Borg showing Senglea in 1786 with title found in the script. 274 x 204mm

24. <i>Casamento, o Giardino d.º Villa della Sirena</i>	Garden of <i>Villa della Sirena</i> .
25. <i>Conservatorio di Zitelle della Fondazione Sagnana sotto la Direzione di Mons.^r Inquisitore</i>	The conservatory of the Sagnana Foundation for spinsters under the direction of the Inquisitor.
26. <i>Quartiere di Case, in cui vi è Porzione dell'Antico Boschetto, e Gebione</i>	Built neighbourhood in which there is a portion of the old wood and cistern.
27. <i>Cimiterio, dove furono sepolti i morti del Contagio.</i>	Cemetery where the dead from the contagion were buried.
28. <i>Arsenale con i magazzini in servizio delle Navi</i>	Arsenal with the warehouses for the ships in service.
29. <i>Machina per alberare le Navi.</i>	Mechanism to mast the ships.
30. <i>Strada fra un muro che divide d.º Arsenale e Magazini, e fra il Rivellino, per la quale si v`a a Burmola.</i>	Road between a curtain wall and the ravelin which divides the arsenal and the magazines to go to Cospicua.
31. <i>Case de' Sig.^{ri} Capitani di due Galere, e Comandante delle Navi.</i>	Houses of the Captains of the two galleys, and Commander of the ships.
32. <i>Giardino dietro l'Isola</i>	Garden <i>dietro l'Isola</i> (at the back of Senglea).
33. <i>Piccola Porta della Citt`a Senglea per andare dietro l'Isola</i>	Small gate of Senglea which leads to <i>dietro l'Isola</i> .
34. <i>Porta posta nella Punta dell'Isola per andare con Barche in Valletta.</i>	Gate situated at Senglea Point to go to Valletta by boat.
35. <i>Portino nella Punta dell'Isola</i>	Small gate at Senglea Point.
36. <i>Bastione, o sia muro Principale</i>	Bastion or Main wall.
37. <i>Mandraggio in Burmola per ritirarsi le Barche in tempo di Notte</i>	The <i>Manderaggio</i> in Cospicua for the boats to shelter in at night.
38. <i>Porto delle Navi della S.R.G.</i>	Harbour for the ships of the Order of St John.
39. <i>Porto delle Galere della stessa S.R.</i>	Harbour for the galleys of the Order of St John.
40. <i>Arsenale delle d[ett]e Galere</i>	Arsenal for the galleys.
41. <i>Arsenale di Costruzione delle Navi</i>	Arsenal for the construction of ships.
42. <i>Convento e chiesa de' P.P. Carm.ⁿⁱ scalzi sotto titolo di S. Tereza</i>	Convent and church of the Carmelite discalced Friars of St Theresa.
43. <i>Chiesa di S. M. del Soccorso Parrocchiale di Burmola</i>	Church of the Holy Mary <i>del Soccorco</i> in the parish of Cospicua.

44. Chiesa e monastero di S. Margarita V.e M. in Burmola	Church and monastery of St Margherita in Cospicua.
45. Porta del Borgo al Molo, e Spiaggi di mare per Burmola	Vittoriosa Gate at the quay and the beaches towards Cospicua
46. Porta Principale del Borgo, o sia Città Victoriosa	Main Gate of the city of Vittoriosa.
47. Chiesa Parocchiale di d. ^a Città Victoriosa sotto titolo di S. Lorenzo	Parish church of St Lawrence in Vittoriosa.
48. Chiesa dell'Annunciazione di M. V. de P.P. Dominicani nel Borgo	Church of the Annunciation run by the Dominicans in Vittoriosa.
49. Palazzo Apostolico, e Curia di Monsig. ^r Inquisitore, e fabrica di S. Pietro;	The Inquisitors' Palace and Seminary and St Peter's building.
50. Chiesa Parte de Greci nella Victoriosa, o sia Borgo	The Greek Church in Vittoriosa.
51. Chiesa, e monastero di S. Scolastica nella d. Città Victoriosa	Church and monastery of St Scholastica in Vittoriosa.
52. Palazzo del Generale delle Galere, e chiesa contigua del Carmine	Palace of the General of the Galleys and the adjoining Carmelites' church.
53. Case, e Palazzi di altri Capitani delle Galere.	Houses and palaces of other captions of the galleys.
54. Magazeni del Provveditore per conservare Biscotti	Stores for the storing of biscuits.
55. Manderaggio del Borgo, per ivi ritirarsi in tempo di notte le Barche	The <i>Manderaggio</i> of Vittoriosa for the boats to shelter in at night time.
56. Chiesa Filiale sotto titolo della Conversione di S. Paolo Apostolo in Burmola	Filial church of the Conversion of St Paul the Apostle in Cospicua.
57. Porto dietro il Borgo, che s'inoltra alla Calcara.	Harbour behind Cospicua which leads to Kalkara.
58. Seno di Mare, che s'inoltra sino ad Haiin Duieli.	Creek which extends up to Ghajn Dwieli.
59. Altro seno di Mare, che è Porto delle Galere, a delle Navi della S. R. , ed altri Bastimenti	Creek called <i>Porto delle Galere</i> for the ships and other vessels of the Order of St John.
60. Punta dell'Isola, o sia Estremità della Città Senglea	Senglea Point, or the extremity of the City of Senglea.
61. Punta, o sia Estremità del Castello S. Angelo con alcune Trinciere a fior d'acqua.	The extremity point of Fort St Angelo with several <i>fleur d'eau</i> batteries.

The third map by Antonio Borg has a peculiarity which is not usually found in Borg's maps. It shows shipping. The two ships near Vittoriosa are galleys while the ones in the French creek are a galley nearest to the shore and the other two, *vascelli*.³⁰ They are finely executed even though they are no bigger than 1 cm, which betray Borg's profession as Chief Pilot of the galley squadron.

There is another map of Senglea, the whereabouts of which are unknown, which also shows shipping on Borg's map.³¹ The map is very interesting because it has an unidentified coat of arms which would be worth studying if it should ever come to light.

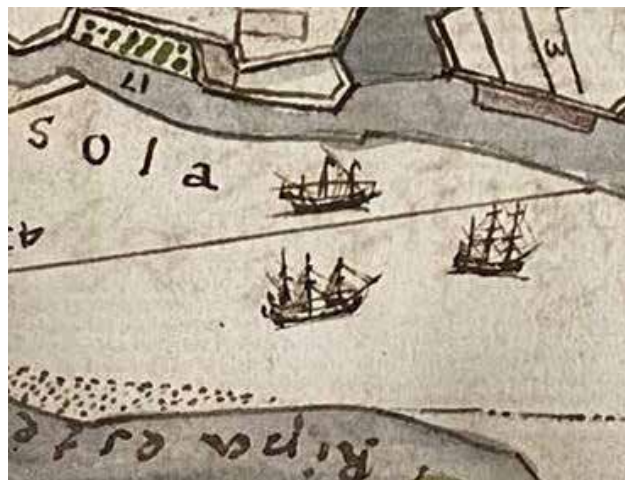


Fig. 7 Detail of Antonio Borg's third map showing a galley and two *vascelli*

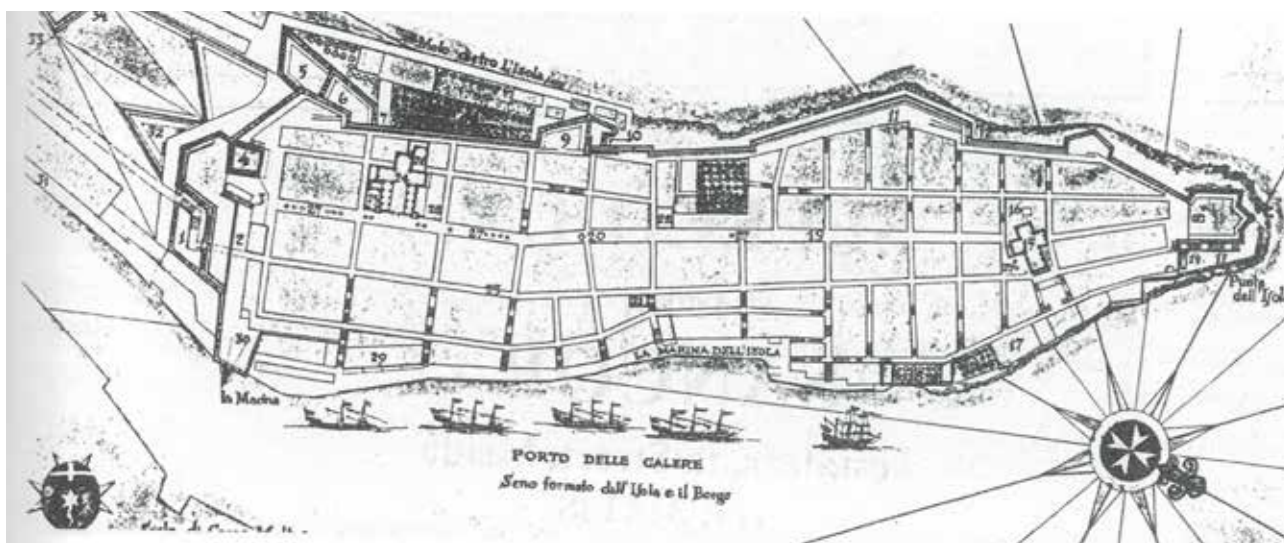


Fig. 8 Reproduction of the top section of a map of Senglea by Antonio Borg which also shows shipping

30 Thanks go to Joseph Abela for identifying the type of vessels found on the map.

31 The cropped map was reproduced in Joseph Abela's book, *Grand Master Claudio de la Sengle Founder of a Maritime City*, Malta, 2018, 65. This illustration had been kindly supplied to Joseph Abela by the late Angelo Dougall (1928–2017).